

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAM  
TO SUPPORT CHILD EX-COMBATANTS AND  
CHILDREN AND YOUTH AT RISK OF  
RECRUITMENT BY ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS**



**21** Quarterly Report  
January - March 2014

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Migraciones

<b>Implementing Organization:</b>	<b><i>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</i></b>		
<b>Project Duration:</b>	<i>December 22, 2008 – September 2014</i>		
<b>Project Beneficiaries:</b>	<i>Children and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups and those at risk of recruitment</i>		
<b>Key Program Partners:</b>	<i>Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) Technical Secretariat of the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents (CIPRUNA)</i>		
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	<i>January – March 2014</i>		
<b>Total Confirmed Funding:</b>	<b>Total Funding Received to Date:</b>	<b>Total Expenditures:</b>	<b>Balance of Authorized Resources:</b>
<i>2008-2011: USD 10,572,000</i> <i>2012-2014: USD 9,000,000</i> <hr/> <i>Total: USD 19,572,000</i>	<i>USD 15,895,000</i>	<i>USD 16,092,707,11</i>	<i>USD 19,572,000</i>

## Acronyms

<b>ACR</b>	Colombian Agency for Reintegration / <i>Agencia Colombiana para la Reintegración</i>
<b>AUC</b>	United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia / <i>Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia</i>
<b>BACRIM</b>	Emerging Criminal Gangs serving drug trafficking / <i>Bandas Criminales Emergentes</i>
<b>CAE</b>	Specialized Assistance Centers / <i>Centro de Atención Especializada</i>
<b>CECIDIC</b>	Center for Education, Training and Research for Comprehensive Community Development / <i>Centro de Educación, Capacitación e Investigación para el Desarrollo Integral de la Comunidad</i>
<b>CH&amp;A</b>	Children and adolescents / <i>Niños, niñas y adolescentes (NNA)</i> <sup>1</sup>
<b>CHA&amp;Y</b>	Children, adolescents and youth / <i>Niños, niñas, adolescentes y jóvenes (NNAJ)</i> <sup>2</sup>
<b>CHS</b>	Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth At-Risk of Recruitment Program / <i>Programa de Atención a Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes Desvinculados y Jóvenes en Riesgo de Reclutamiento (CHS)</i>
<b>CIPRUNA</b>	Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Children and Adolescents / <i>Comisión Intersectorial de Prevención del Reclutamiento y Utilización de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>
<b>COMPOS</b>	Municipal Council for Social Policy / <i>Consejos Municipales de Política Social</i>
<b>ELN</b>	National Liberation Army / <i>Ejército de Liberación Nacional</i>
<b>FARC</b>	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia / <i>Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia</i>
<b>GOC</b>	Government of Colombia / <i>Gobierno Colombiano</i>
<b>IAG</b>	Illegal Armed Groups / <i>Grupos Armados Organizados al Margen de la Ley (GAOML)</i>
<b>ICBF</b>	Colombian Family Welfare Institute / <i>Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar</i>
<b>ICR</b>	Index on Reintegration Conditions / <i>Índice de Condiciones para la Reintegración</i>
<b>INGRUMA</b>	Indigenous Training Center INGRUMA / <i>Centro de Capacitación Indígena INGRUMA</i>
<b>IR</b>	Intermediate results
<b>MEN</b>	National Ministry of Education / <i>Ministerio de Educación Nacional</i>
<b>MIMA</b>	Integrated Model for Marketing and Business Administration / <i>Modelo Integral de Mercadeo y Administración de Empresas</i>
<b>MVRO</b>	Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping / <i>Mapas de Vulnerabilidades, Riesgos y Oportunidades</i>
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States / <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>
<b>PANDI</b>	Agency for Communications and Journalism Allied with Children, Social Development and Research / <i>Agencia de Comunicaciones Periodismo Aliado de la Niñez, el Desarrollo Social y la Investigación</i>
<b>PPP</b>	Productive Educational Projects / <i>Proyectos Pedagógicos Productivos</i>
<b>SAT</b>	Early Warning System / <i>Sistema de Alertas Tempranas (SAT)</i>
<b>SENA</b>	National Apprenticeship System / <i>Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje</i>
<b>SNBF</b>	National System for Family Welfare / <i>Sistema Nacional de Bienestar Familiar</i>
<b>UNAL</b>	National University of Colombia / <i>Universidad Nacional de Colombia</i>

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<sup>1</sup> The ICBF Assistance Program is focused on minors: children and adolescents (CH&A).

<sup>2</sup> Recruitment prevention activities include working with children, adolescents and youth (CHA&Y).

## 1. Executive Summary

The strategic objective of the **Disengaged Child Soldiers and Youth at Risk of Recruitment Program (CHS)** for the period of October 2011 to September 2014 is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Colombia (GOC) to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk. Three intermediate results (IR) aim to contribute to the achievement of this objective:

- **IR 1** – The Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF) implements policies for disengaged child soldiers
- **IR 2** – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas
- **IR 3** – ICBF and the Inter-Sectorial Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers (CIPRUNA) improve knowledge management

This quarterly report presents the key achievements, progress and activities carried out during the second quarter of FY 2014 (January 1, 2014 – March 31, 2014) under the new results framework established in the Work Plan and Performance Management Plan (PMP), approved by USAID in November 2013 and January 2014, respectively.

During the quarter, efforts focused on the development and approval of joint work plans with ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. Due to the time required for the consultation process to finalize work plans and the internal changes within ICBF, it has been difficult to begin carrying out planned activities. Still, significant progress was achieved during the reporting period, as follows:

- **IR 1** – A total of 72 children and adolescents (CH&A) disengaged from illegal armed groups (IAG) enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, achieving 47% of the established target for FY 2014 (number of disengaged CH&A receiving services). A joint work plan with ICBF was finalized, resulting in the identification of a need to strengthen and consolidate the processes and tools previously developed as part of the 2013 joint work plan. One activity with a differential approach was designed and implemented (the Pilot Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region), thereby achieving 10% of the target for FY 2014 (10 activities). As assistance model to respond to the contingency of a massive disengagement was also developed, achieving 50% of the target for FY 2014.
- **IR 2** – During this quarter, 22,747 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of activities carried out by the CHS Program at the local level. It is important to highlight that 22,014 of these CH&A were beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Choco," which is being carried out together with the ICBF. Although no quantitative progress was made against the indicators for this intermediate result, progress made includes development of a joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to begin the implementation process, and the development of monitoring tools for measuring the indicators (for verification of rights, monitoring of prevention plan implementation, and verification of improved knowledge on recruitment prevention). Another significant achievement was the organization of mass mobilizations on 12-16 February, which brought together some 276,500 Colombians united in their indignation against child recruitment, to support the "Dreaming is a Right" campaign (*Soñar es un Derecho*) and the implementation of local prevention plans.
- **IR 3** – During the reporting period, the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique model to GOC institutions was completed, thereby achieving 25% of the target for FY 2014 during the quarter. In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (two of four models transferred: the MVRO



model in the 43 municipalities, reported in the previous quarterly report, and the Narrative Exposure Technique). In addition, 7 analytical documents were produced during the reporting period. ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory produced 3 bulletins and two books, and the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 2 bulletins. In this quarter, 23% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved, and in total 70% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.

The implementation of the CHS Program has also been impacted by a number of circumstances including the ongoing peace process, internal institutional changes within the ICBF and national elections. Despite the challenges posed by these situations, CHS has adapted and has managed to coordinate activities with strategic GOC partners.

## 2. Context

**Peace negotiations** continue between the Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), ongoing since November 2012 in Havana, Cuba. During the reporting period, a draft agreement on the issue of illegal drugs was developed during the 20<sup>th</sup> round of talks (Feb 3-13), and discussions continued in the 21<sup>st</sup> round (Feb 24 to Mar 6), at the end of which the FARC proposed a 50 point anti-drug policy,<sup>3</sup> with a focus on recognition of the problem of drug consumption as a public health issue and the state's responsibility for its resolution.<sup>4</sup>

Repeated requests were made by the Colombian Government, UNICEF, and other agencies to include **the issue of child recruitment** in the negotiations, to cease the recruitment of children and to surrender all child soldiers.<sup>5</sup> During 2012 and 2013, some 1,387 child soldiers remained in the FARC (1,255) and the National Liberation Army ELN (132), according to the Ministry of Defense. The Office of the Inspector General called on the government to make child recruitment a priority issue with negotiations.<sup>6</sup> The ICBF Director, Marco Auerlio Zuluaga, requested that the FARC release all child soldiers to the ICBF so that they can be returned to their families.<sup>7</sup> The Vice President called on all illegal armed groups to agree to a set of "humanitarian minimums," to include ending child recruitment and surrendering all children from their ranks,<sup>8</sup> and this request was reiterated during a speech before the UN in Geneva in March.<sup>9</sup>

Meanwhile, **child recruitment continues** as a common practice, although exact numbers are not available. Criminal groups are the main recruiters followed by illegal armed groups, according to the Ombudsman's Office.<sup>10</sup> Child recruitment is most prevalent in the north-central department of Antioquia, followed by Arauca (in the east), Chocó (Pacific coast), Córdoba (in the north), and Putumayo, Cauca, and Nariño (in the south), according to the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR).<sup>11</sup> The Ombudsman's Office indicates that recruitment risks are present in 153 municipalities across 28 departments, based on the national Early Alert

<sup>3</sup> El Tiempo. "Farc presentan 50 propuestas sobre política antidrogas." 6 March 2014.

<sup>4</sup> El Nuevo Siglo. "Farc plantea despenalizar consumo de drogas." 25 February 2014.

<sup>5</sup> El País. "UNICEF y Gobierno colombiano piden a grupos armados no reclutar niños." 15 Feb 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Caracol. "Reclutamiento de niños debe ser tema de prioridad en los diálogos de paz." 26 March 2014.

<sup>7</sup> El Espectador (2014). "ICBF exige a las Farc entregar a niños reclutados." 10 February 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Semana. "Vicepresidente plantea 'mínimos humanitarios' con las FARC." 26 January 2014.

<sup>9</sup> El Espectador. Vicepresidente pide a las Farc comprometerse con unos "mínimos humanitarios." 4 March 2014.

<sup>10</sup> Minuto 30. "Bandas criminales son las principales reclutadoras de menores en Colombia." 12 February 2014.

<sup>11</sup> HSB Televisión. "Nariño está en el séptimo lugar en reclutamiento infantil." 12 February 2014.

System, with evidence of dangerous recruitment methods in Antioquia, Guajira (in the northeast), and Chocó, Nariño, Cauca and Valle del Cauca (Pacific coast).<sup>12</sup> For 2014, the Inter-Sectoral Commission on the Prevention of Recruitment (CIPRUNA) prioritized 108 high-risk municipalities across 22 departments.<sup>13</sup>

Among illegal armed groups, the **FARC** remains the main recruiter of children and adolescents.<sup>14</sup> A general from the Armed Forces estimates that around 50% of those recruited by the FARC are minors.<sup>15</sup> Recruitment has continued throughout peace negotiations, as well as during the unilateral 30-day ceasefire announced by the FARC that ended on 15 January,<sup>16</sup> during which military sources confirmed eight cases of child recruitment.<sup>17</sup> The group is intensifying recruitment efforts in many regions, including in Putumayo, according to government reports.<sup>18</sup> The **ELN** also continues to recruit children, and the army recently uncovered an ELN strategy to recruit girls to extort miners. Demobilized ELN members confirmed that the group lures poor girls in by promising them a better future, and then forces them to call miners and ask for money.<sup>19</sup>

The ICBF indicates that **increasing numbers of minors are disengaging** from illegal armed groups.<sup>20</sup> Every 29 hours, a minor disengages from the FARC or ELN, according to the Ministry of Defense.<sup>21</sup> Of the 31,550 individuals demobilized as of mid-March, 65% had entered when they were minors, according to the Group for Humanitarian Assistance for the Demobilized.<sup>22</sup> Of those disengaged children and adolescents assisted by ICBF from 1999 through 2013, 28% were girls.<sup>23</sup> Antioquia (in the north-central region) has the highest number of disengaged minors, following by Cauca, Tolima and Caquetá (in the south), according to the Ministry of Defense.<sup>24</sup> **Massive disengagements** of children and adolescents are expected to occur following any eventual peace agreement with the FARC. Of the total FARC combatants (7,200), it is estimated that at least 20% are minors, according to reports from the Colombian Armed Forces.

Children and adolescents are also victims of **other violence** associated with the armed conflict, including displacement, sexual violence, and death or injury from landmines. Of the over 6 million registered victims of the armed conflict between 1985 and 2013, 49% were less than 26 years old at the time of victimization, according to a report from the Inspector General's Office. The report highlighted the difficulties in accessing justice and the limited reporting of child recruitment, sexual violence, and attacks and threats against children and students, among other crimes.<sup>25</sup>

**Sexual violence**, in particular, is a largely invisible crime, although it is perpetrated by all armed groups as a habitual, extensive, systematic and invisible practice in the armed conflict. This is due to underreporting, and general impunity from persecution and the fact that it sexual violence is not well understood. Around 98% of attacks go unpunished according to a report released by ABColombia, "Colombia: Women, Sexual Violence in the Conflict, and the Peace Process."<sup>26</sup> There have been 48,915 reported victims of sexual

<sup>12</sup> El País. "En Colombia más de 6.000 niños han sido reclutados por grupos armados." 12 Feb 2014.

<sup>13</sup> El País. La mitad de las víctimas del conflicto han sido menores de edad: Procuraduría. 31 March 2014.

<sup>14</sup> El Colombiano. "Reclutamiento de menores no da tregua en Colombia." 12 February 2014.

<sup>15</sup> El Nuevo Día. "Niños son entrenados por las Farc para combatir." 4 March 2014.

<sup>16</sup> La Semana. "¿Cumplieron o no su tregua las FARC?" 15 January 2014.

<sup>17</sup> El Colombiano. "FARC Se Llevaron Niños a sus Filas Durante La Tregua." 30 December 2013.

<sup>18</sup> El Economista. "Colombia.- Pinzón denunciará a las FARC ante la ONU por reclutar niños." 14 Feb 2014.

<sup>19</sup> El Tiempo. "ELN recluta niñas para que les cobren a mineros ilegales." 3 March 2014.

<sup>20</sup> "Un informe del ICBF asegura que aumento la desertión de menores de los grupos guerrilleros." 9 Feb 2014.

<sup>21</sup> La Opinión. "Piden a la ONU evaluar reclutamiento infantil." 14 March 2014.

<sup>22</sup> Semana. "Aterrador: 1.387 niños en las filas de grupos armados." 13 Mar 2014.

<sup>23</sup> El Tiempo. "Ocho datos sobre el reclutamiento de menores en Colombia." 12 February 2014.

<sup>24</sup> El Colombiano. "Antioquia, región con más niños desvinculados de grupos ilegales." 14 March 2014.

<sup>25</sup> El País. "La mitad de las víctimas del conflicto han sido menores de edad: Procuraduría." 31 March 2014.

<sup>26</sup> El Tiempo. "Informe sobre violencia sexual en el conflicto y el proceso de paz." 18 March 2014.

violence under 18 years of age, including 41,313 girls and 7,602 boys, according to a report from Oxfam. The most affected departments are Antioquia, Valle de Cauca, Nariño, Santander and the city of Bogota, which together account for 56% of victims.<sup>27</sup>

At the same time, notable progress was made in preventing child recruitment and other violence against children in the context of the armed conflict. For instance, the GOC began to establish educational centers in conflict-affected areas of the country, with the aim to eventually serve 10,000 children.<sup>28</sup> In Santander, the ICBF regional office reported a number of successes achieved through its “From Zero to Forever” (*De Cero a Siempre*) program, as a result of which “community mothers” are now being referred to as “community organizers” in recognition of their important prevention and protection efforts related to violence against children.<sup>29</sup>

Finally, a number of other significant political and social events occurred during the reporting period: **1)** Negotiations continued during the current **election period** and peace has been a central theme, since Congress will be responsible for legislating on an eventual peace agreement and guiding the country into the post-conflict stage. **2)** The second Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (**CELAC**) **Summit** took place in Cuba in January. Leaders met to discuss regional issues, including topics of poverty, peace, and national and regional sovereignty.<sup>30</sup> The summit concluded with a declaration of the region as a “zone of peace” and an accord to resolve conflicts respectfully and peacefully.<sup>31</sup> **3)** After numerous appeals, the Mayor of Bogota, **Gustavo Petro**, was removed from office. In December 2013, the Inspector General had ordered his removal and banned him from public office for 15 years, based on the negligent launch of a new waste management system. Despite a ruling from the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights of the Organization of American States that Petro should stay in office, President Santos made the final decision in mid-March to remove him from office.<sup>32</sup> **4)** In January, the **Committee on the Rights of the Child** came into force as a new legal instrument for the protection of children, upon ratification by Costa Rica of the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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<sup>27</sup> El Nuevo Siglo. “Niños, objeto de violencia sexual en el conflicto.” 11 March 2014.

<sup>28</sup> El Tiempo. “Casas lúdicas para 10.000 niños en medio del conflicto.” 2 March 2014.

<sup>29</sup> El Frente. “La niñez en Santander sigue siendo la prioridad.” 27 March 2014.

<sup>30</sup> La Republica. “Paz, hambre, pobreza y soberanía territorial, temas clave en la Celac.” 27 January 2014.

<sup>31</sup> Americas Quarterly. “Zone of Peace Announced at CELAC Summit.” 30 January 2014.

<sup>32</sup> Colombia Reports. “Santos ignores international court ruling, replaces Bogota mayor.” 19 March 2014.

### 3. Progress made against indicators and targets during the reporting period

The below table shows progress made against indicators for the strategic objective, each intermediate result and each sub-intermediate result during the reporting period, along with the cumulative progress made throughout the fiscal year (though at this point only including this first quarter).

Result Number	Indicator Name	Target 2014	Progress in this Period	Cumulative Progress	Observations
DO - 2	# of child soldiers identified	340	72	159	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 72 total disengaged CH&amp;A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 37 boys (51%) and 35 girls (49%); 11 afro-Colombian (15%) and 10 indigenous (14%); 40 between 13-15 years (56%), 17 between 16-17 years (24%).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, <b>21%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>47%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services	40%	10.5%	20.5%	<p>Of the 427 disengaged CH&amp;A that were assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 45 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are currently receiving differential assistance through the Program (11%).</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter <b>26%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>51%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
	# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies	7,000	22,747	57,937	<p>During the reporting period, 22,747 CH&amp;A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with local support from CHS at the local level.</p> <p><b>Progress against the indicator:</b>                      In this quarter, <b>325%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>82%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p> <p>It is important to highlight two points:                      1) 22,014 CH&amp;A are the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF (97% of the new beneficiaries during this quarter, and 314% of the target), and 2) Without including the beneficiaries of this project, there were 733 new beneficiaries (10% of the target).</p>



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	% of institutional strengthening for operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA	9%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
IR 1	# of disengaged child soldiers receiving services from programs funded in whole or in part by the United States Government	340	72	159	<p>During the reporting period, a total of 72 total disengaged CH&amp;A enrolled in the ICBF Assistance Program, including 37 boys (51%) and 35 girls (49%); 11 afro-Colombian (15%) and 10 indigenous (14%); 40 between 13-15 years (56%), 17 between 16-17 years (24%); 47 are in primary school (65%), 21 are in secondary school (29%), 1 are in vocational school (1%) and 3 are not in school (4%).</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>                      In this quarter, <b>21%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>47%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 1	% of public resources financing ICBF Assistance Program operations	3%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
IR 1.1	# of activities implemented with a differential approach	10	1	1	<p>During the reporting period, one activity with a differential approach was designed and implemented (Pilot Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region).</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>                      In total, <b>10%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
	# of contingency plans created	2	1	1	<p>During the reporting period, an assistance model to respond to the contingency of a massive disengagement of CH&amp;A victims of recruitment by IAG using a differential approach was created.</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>                      In total, <b>50%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>

	IR 1.2	% of disengaged CH&A who participate in SNBF coordination activities	20%	0%	0%	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since the new results framework established the need for the participation of disengaged CH&A in the coordination activities of the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF). Still, progress was made in the inclusion of guarantees for participation within the local coordination strategy.
	IR 2	% of CH&A in high risk areas, with basic rights guaranteed	18%	0%	0%	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since prevention activities must first be initiated in the 15 new target municipalities in order to be able to establish the baseline of rights, which will be determined by the initial stage of implementation of the MVRO methodology.
	IR 2	% of public resources financing the operations of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat	5%	0%	0%	<i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i>
	IR 2.1	# of target municipalities implementing prevention plans	58	0	34	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since progress is achieved upon finalization of the entire implementation process (concluding with formal delivery of the final plan). The 9 remaining municipalities of the 43 targeted for 2013 (all in Antioquia) are still finalizing the process, and it is anticipated that formal presentation will take place in June. Process in the 15 new target municipalities for 2014 is only in initial stages. Still, progress was made by developing a joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to begin implementation.
		# of prevention plans with implementation monitored	43	0	0	During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. Still, progress was made through the design of an operational guide for monitoring implementation of local prevention plans together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, which will be implemented next quarter, to include three visits using the follow-up form.

IR 2.2	# of residents in target municipalities who receive prevention messages	9,600	0	8,876	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator, since prevention activities only began in this quarter in the 15 municipalities' targeted under the new joint work plan developed with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat along with new prevention strategies developed in the context of efforts to strengthen CIPRUNA's partner institutions. Still, progress was made in the design of a survey form for measuring the increase of knowledge on recruitment risks to ensure unified criteria are used by CHS and in the activities carried out.</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b> In total, <b>92%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
IR 3	# of knowledge management products used by public officials	10	0	3	<p>During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, since the printing process for the documents produced by the two Observatories was not completed at the end of the reporting period. Once printed, the bulletins and books produced during the reporting period will be disseminated and sharing during the next quarter at forums and discussions, during which the established survey will be used to measure use of knowledge products by officials.</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b> In this quarter, <b>30%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.</p>
IR 3	% of public resources financing the operations of the Observatories of ICBF and CIPRUNA	13%	0%	0%	<p><i>Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014.</i></p>
IR 3.1	# of models transferred to GOC institutions	4	1	2	<p>During the reporting period, the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique model to GOC institutions (ICBF, Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health) was completed.</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b> In this quarter, <b>25%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>50%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>

<b>IR 3.2</b>	# of analyses and forums led by GOC observatories	<b>30</b>	7	21	<p>During the reporting period, 7 analysis documents were produced. Of this total, the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory produced 5 documents (3 bulletins, 2 books). The Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 2 documents (2 bulletins).</p> <p><b><u>Progress against the indicator:</u></b>                      In this quarter, <b>23%</b> of the target for FY 2014 was achieved. In total, <b>70%</b> of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.</p>
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#### 4. Progress made towards realizing intermediate results

##### ***Strategic Objective: Strengthen GOC capacity to assist disengaged child soldiers and youth at risk***

To respond to the strategic objective of the CHS Program, the results framework maintains the same three indicators that are directly related to the intermediate results defined in the Work Plan and the PMP. The following results show the progress made over the second quarter of FY 2014 for each of these three indicators:

- **% of disengaged child soldiers receiving tailored services:** In relation to progress made towards the incorporation of a differential approach, of the 427 disengaged CH&A that were assisted by the ICBF Assistance Program during the quarter, 45 were girls, afro-Colombian boys and indigenous boys who are currently receiving differential assistance through the Program, corresponding to 10%. Therefore, 25% of the established target for FY 2014 was achieved (10% achieved, against a target of 40%). During this quarter, the dissemination process began for the new guidelines of the ICBF Assistance Program, which were revised during the previous quarter to incorporate a differential approach, and one activity with a differential approach was designed and implemented.
- **# of youth at risk that benefit from prevention strategies:** A total of 22,747 CHA&Y at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of local-level prevention activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the support of CHS. Therefore, 325% of the established target was achieved during the quarter. It is important to highlight two points: **1)** 22,014 CH&A were the beneficiaries of one project, "Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó," developed jointly with ICBF, which corresponds to 97% of new beneficiaries (314% of the target), and **2)** Excluding the beneficiaries of this Chocó project, there were 733 new beneficiaries corresponding to 10% of the target.
- **% of institutional strengthening for the operations of the ICBF Assistance Program and CIPRUNA:** *The established target is 9%.* Progress against this indicator will be reported in Q4 of FY 2014, once results are obtained for each sub-intermediate result corresponding to institutional strengthening.

##### ***IR 1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers***

The CHS Program continued supporting the ICBF in the strengthening of public policies for assisting CH&A who disengage from illegal armed groups, with an emphasis on the development of strategies that enable and support the reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations.

During the **second quarter of FY 2014**, efforts focused on the development of a **joint work plan** together with technical teams from the ICBF Directorate for Protection and the ICBF Sub-Directorate for the Reestablishment of Rights. The joint work plans aim to achieve the intended results of the USAID Work Plan

as well as respond to the technical and financial needs of the ICBF Assistance Program. (*See Annex 3*)

The joint planning process resulted in the identification of a need to strengthen and consolidate the processes and tools previously developed as part of the 2013 joint work plan. Therefore, it was determined that activities in 2014 will primarily focus on (1) training public servants on existing tools that use a differential approach, and (2) the construction of new specialized assistance models in the context of an eventual peace agreement, aimed at creating the conditions for peace and developing reconciliation initiatives.

***Progress made against the indicator for IR 1: During the reporting period, a total of 72 CH&A entered the ICBF Assistance Program, including 37 boys (51%) and 35 girls (49%); 11 afro-Colombians (15%) and 10 indigenous (14%); 15 between 8-12 years old (21%); 40 between 13-15 years old (56%), and 17 between 16-17 years old (24%); 47 are in primary school (65%), 21 are in secondary school (29%), 1 is in vocational school (1%) and 3 are not in school (4%). In this first quarter, 21% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved.***

#### ***IR 1.1 – ICBF assistance models and contingency plans incorporate a differential approach***

As part of the **joint work plan** with ICBF, the following activities were planned in order to strengthen the capacity of the ICBF to assist disengaged CH&A and, in particular, to respond to a possible massive disengagement of CH&A:

##### **Trainings for public servants**

- Trainings for 200 public servants from the ICBF on the new ICBF Assistance Program **guidelines**, revised in FY 2013 to incorporate a differential approach. The trainings will enable these public servants to provide technical assistance and support to those who implement ICBF programs, in order to ensure that activities are implemented using a differential approach.
- A tool will be designed to follow-up on activities implemented with a differential approach by those directly implementing the ICBF Assistance Program. In addition to enabling the tracking of results in accordance with the USAID Work Plan, the tool will support the provision of technical assistance at regional and municipal levels, and for those implementing the ICBF Assistance Program.
- Trainings for 250 public servants from ICBF on available **methodological and educational tools** that use a differential approach, to support progress in reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations processes. These include tools for meaningful reparations, reconciliation, psychosocial support, and clinical assessments of the affects of harms suffered by disengaged CH&A using a Forensic Psychiatry and Psychology approach.
- Trainings for 150 public servants of the ICBF, the National Family Welfare System (SNBF) and the National System for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Victims (SNARIV) at national, regional and municipal levels on existing conceptual, normative, methodological and operational tools for **responding to a massive disengagement of CH&A**, including providing assistance and initiating reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations processes.

##### **New models and strategies**

- Design, validate and implement **community-based specialized assistance model** focused on the reconstruction of the social fabric and reconciliation, designed in preparation for a potential massive disengagement of CH&A, in four ethnic communities in Cauca and Nariño (in the south of Colombia).
- Implement a strategy to strengthen families and support reconciliation and peace building, along

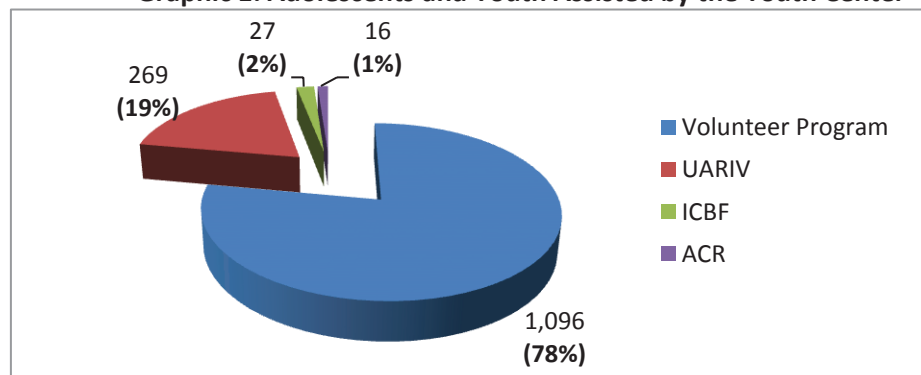


with possible productive projects, in the context of **family meetings** between disengaged CH&A and their families. The aim is to benefit 500 CH&A and their families.

As part of the institutional strengthening of the ICBF, the CHS Program continued to implement activities at the **Pilot Center for Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Youth and Other Victims of the Armed Conflict**, and the following progress was made:

- As planned, 8 working meetings were held to **review and evaluate** the process, indicators and results of this pilot project, to contribute to the construction of a model. As a result, three separate assistance pathways were identified and created, as follows: (1) Disengaged adolescents and youth from the ICBF Assistance Program who are in a reestablishment of rights process, and those over 18 years of age who have transitioned from the ICBF to the ACR social reintegration program, (2) Adolescent and youth victims in an individual reparations process with the Victims Unit, and (3) Youth whose process with the Victims Unit enabled them to access higher education.
- From December 2013 to March 2014, the Youth Center **assisted 1,408 adolescents and youth**. The large majority (78%) participated in the volunteer program, which was designed in previous quarter so that youth whose process with the Victims Unit enabled them to access higher education share their time, knowledge and experience to support the reconstruction of life plans for other youth victims of the armed conflict. Another 19% were referred by the Victims Unit, and the remaining 3% were involved in ICBF and ACR programs.

**Graphic 1: Adolescents and Youth Assisted by the Youth Center**



- Topics were identified for the development of various modules to be combined into a **toolbox** for each of the three assistance pathways, which will also enable documentation of the workshops implemented in the Youth Center. For the higher education assistance pathway, it was determined which topics would be addressed each semester; of the planned 10 modules to be designed by CAFAM University, the content and activities for modules one and two were developed during the reporting period.

A **Contingency Assistance Model for Massive Disengagements of CH&A victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups with a differential approach** was also designed during the reporting period. This model includes the following: **1)** Description of the model according to phase of development, **2)** Description of the roles and responsibilities of the ICBF and SNBF actors who would be responsible for responding to a massive disengagement, **3)** Toolbox for professionals who would provide direct assistance to CH&A, **4)** Two brochures that provide a broad overview and explanation of the model for the general population as well as for ICBF and SNBF professionals who do not directly participate in the response. (*See Annex 4*)

Progress was also made in the design of an implementation strategy and initiation of the project for the **Pilot Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region**. The objective is to support comprehensive reparations and the consolidation of life plans of disengaged CH&A and other youth victims of the armed conflict through the development of an inter-institutional support model using a differential approach for indigenous and afro-Colombian populations. (See Section 5 for additional details.)

***Progress made against the first indicator for IR 1.1:** During the reporting period, design and implementation began of the Pilot Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region. This activity implemented with a differential approach represents 10% of the target for FY 2014 (10 activities).*

***Progress made against the second indicator for IR 1.1:** During the reporting period, a Contingency Assistance Model for Massive Disengagements of CH&A victims of recruitment by illegal armed group with a differential focus was designed. This contingency plan represents 50% of the target for FY 2014 (2 activity plans).*

#### **IR 1.2 – ICBF coordinates inter-institutional assistance at the local level**

As part of the **joint work plan** with ICBF, the following activities were planned in order to support inter-institutional coordination at the local level and make further progress in identification of local-level strategies and services for guaranteeing the reestablishment of rights and comprehensive reparations for disengaged CH&A:

- Implementation of a local coordination strategy between the SNBF and SNARIV, in coordination with the SNBF Directorate, the ICBF Assistant Directorate for Reestablishment of Rights and the Victims Unit, which also includes guarantees for the participation of disengaged CH&A.
- Support the identification of strategic allies and potential implementing partners for the ICBF Assistance Program for child and adolescent victims of recruitment in various departments, to identify and strengthen available services and create a directory of service providers.

***Progress made against the indicator for IR 1.2:** During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, since the new results framework established the need for the participation of disengaged CH&A in the coordination activities of the SNBF. Still, progress was made in the inclusion of guarantees for participation within the local coordination strategy.*

#### **IR 2 – GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas**

During the **second quarter of FY 2014**, CHS focused on the continued development and approval of a **joint work plan** together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with the general objective of strengthening recruitment prevention policies, including coordination between the national and local level. The plan mainly focuses on the implementation of recruitment prevention plans in the 15 new high-risk municipalities, which includes the verification of rights processes and carrying out the Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) methodology.

As part of the joint work plan, the CHS Program focused its efforts on the creation of monitoring tools for measuring the indicators for this intermediate result, including: (1) Verification of Rights Form, (2) Follow-up plan for monitoring the implementation of local prevention plans, (3) Survey for verification of messages received through the local recruitment prevention strategies carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, with support from IOM. (*See Annex 5*)

The CHS Program also helped to organize mass mobilizations on 12-16 February, which brought together some 276,000 Colombians united in their indignation against the illegal use and recruitment of children, designed to complement local activities of the "Dreaming is a Right" campaign (*Soñar es un Derecho*) and the implementation of local prevention plans.

Finally, during the reporting period, a total of **22,747 CH&A at risk of recruitment were new beneficiaries of local recruitment prevention activities**, carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from the CHS Program. This includes **225 CH&A** who participated in the implementation of the MVRO methodology led by *Corporación Vínculos* in Planadas, in the central department of Tolima.

#### ***IR 2.1 Local authorities in high risk areas implement prevention plans***

The activities of the CHS Program during the reporting period mainly focused on **technical assistance and support activities at local and regional levels** aimed at improving articulation between national- and local-level public policies and supporting policy implementation at the local level, including the following activities carried out jointly by IOM and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat:

- **Boyacá** – Workshop to update prevention plans for rights violations with a differential approach, held jointly with the Ministry of the Interior and the organization Trust for the Americas. Risk factors, results and actions were identified during the workshop, and four analytical blocks were identified: individuals, types of violence, system for the guarantee of rights, and local-level implementation.
- **Bogotá** – Progress was made in the development of a proposal to evaluate CONPES 3673 of 2010. Shared with governmental institutions and civil society organizations the results of a study on the technical guidelines of the issue of sexual violence against CH&A by illegal armed groups and organized criminal groups. The aim was to promote inclusion of the issue within the agendas of the agencies that are part of the Inter-sectoral Commission on Recruitment Prevention (CIPRUNA).
- **Valle del Cauca** – In Buenaventura, held meetings with (1) the Municipal Council for Social Policy (COMPOS) to design a comprehensive assistance process for early childhood, and (2) the Technical Secretariat of the Departmental Committee on Recruitment Prevention to agree on an action plan, adapt the Decree concerning the formation of the Committee, and create a space to address the issue of guarantees of CH&A rights.
- **Antioquia** – In Apartadó, held a public event with the Office of the Vice President on prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence.
- **San Jose del Guaviare** – Mapped the availability of national and local services for the creation of an Immediate Action Team. Created and followed up on a comprehensive plan for the prevention of the recruitment and use of CH&A.

**Consolidation of the 34 local prevention plans implemented in 2013:** Consolidation of the prevention plans that were created as the result of a process that included application of Vulnerability, Risk and Opportunity Mapping (MVRO) and verification of rights methodologies, with the support of strategic partners including *Corporación Vínculos*, World Coach Colombia, *Fundación Proinco*, *Fundación Ángel de mi*

*Guarda, Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM), CECIDIC, Fundación Paz y Bien and Comfenalco.* These organizations, with technical support from CHS and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, established agreements between institutions and the community, participated in the transfer of the MVRO methodology, carried out processes to verify CH&A rights and provided significant support in the development of prevention plans.

Significantly, these local prevention plans provided an important source of information for the Office of the Inspector General in the context of the inter-institutional process established for monitoring and following up on the implementation of the local prevention plans, aimed at ensuring accountability for fulfillment of the requirements established in CONPES 3673 of 2010. The process is being led by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, and the Office of the Inspector General is providing support by carrying out a comparative analysis of the administrative reports from 108 prioritized municipalities, along with the local development plans and the local prevention plans from the 58 municipalities targeted for this FY 2014.

**Continued development of local prevention plans:** Efforts continued to implement prevention plans in the northwestern department of Antioquia, in the remaining 9 municipalities targeted in 2013 (43 total). CHS coordinated activities with the Childhood and Adolescence Unit of the Antioquia departmental government in the context of the strategy "It is Better to Prevent" (*Prevenir es Mejor*). It is planned that implementation will be finalized through formal presentation of the prevention plans in June, to coincide with fact that June is "Prevention Month" for Antioquia.

Finally, the **planning process for intervention in the 15 new target municipalities**, chosen in the previous quarter, was initiated by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with support from IOM. Successful implementation of prevention plans will involve fulfilling the five steps identified by the CHS Program: (1) Dissemination, (2) Gathering information (MVRO), (3) Organizing results, (4) Creation of Prevention Plan, and (5) Formal Delivery to COMPOS.

**Monitoring implementation:** Finally, an operational guide for monitoring the implementation of local prevention plans was designed during the reporting period and its application will begin next quarter, to include three field visits using the follow-up form.

*Progress against the first indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. The 9 remaining municipalities of the 43 targeted for 2013 are still finalizing the process (all in Antioquia, and it is anticipated that formal presentation will take place in June), and the implementation process in the 15 target municipalities is still in initial stages. The definition of implementation is the completion of all five established steps, concluding with formal delivery of the final plan to the COMPOS and/or the mayor. Still, progress was made by developing a joint work plan with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to begin the implementation process.*

*Progress against the second indicator for IR 2.1: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against this indicator. Still, progress was made through the design of an operational guide for monitoring implementation of local prevention plans, which will be implemented in the next quarter.*

\* \* \*

In addition to the progress against indicators under the Work Plan for FY 2014, significant advances were made on other related projects, including A) Prevention Projects and B) Institutional Strengthening of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its institutional partners.

## A) Prevention Projects

The following prevention projects aim to support the strengthening of recruitment prevention policies at the local level. The main achievements are listed below for each project.

### **Project Title:** *Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó*

This project, carried out jointly with the ICBF, assisted 22,014 children under 5 years in 22 municipalities of Chocó using comprehensive assistance methods including protection, healthcare, nutrition and caretaking. In December 2013, additional activities were developed to improve the quality of the ICBF's Community Centers (*Hogares Comunitarios*), which provide care and protection for vulnerable children between 2 and 6 years of age, led by "community mothers" as educational agents of the ICBF. (See Section 5 for additional details.)

### **Project Title:** *The Hero's Steps*

This project was finalized during the reporting period, concluding with the launch of two short films in Medellín: "The Hero's World" and "Special Vacations." Participants included the 38 CHA&Y who helped produce the films, parents, and representatives from institutions who supported the project including Periodico el Mundo, Corporacion los Paisitas, Fundacion Pequeños Guerreros, and Fundacion Mi Sangre. By training these CHA&Y in acting, production and creative design, this project promoted a positive use of free time and greater opportunities for this population, and helped to transform images of war into images of peace and respect for human rights.

### **Project Title:** *Youth Peacebuilders*

As part of ongoing mobilization efforts, CIPRUNA is working to develop a sustainable strategy to mobilize youth with the support of CHS and other strategic allies, in order to contribute to increased knowledge of the risks of youth recruitment within communities and support for recruitment prevention at the local level. During the reporting period, planning began for the project "Youth Peacebuilders," to be carried out in the "Comuna 21" area of Cali began.

The initiative aims to promote cultural transformation, restoration of communal bonds and development of initiatives for reconciliation and a culture of peace, by promoting the skills and capacities of community youth leaders and other agents of social change. With co-funding from Colpatria, the project will be jointly carried out by IOM, the Alvaralice Foundation, the World Coach Foundation and Familia Ayara.

The project will include three basic components: (1) Training on peacebuilding for youth leaders from the community, (2) Consolidation of positive and protective references using the educational psychology approach of the World Coach model, whereby youth receive positive reinforcement from trained coaches while playing sports, (3) Supporting social transformation through artistic and cultural activities, focused on hip hop, to be carried out by the Familia Ayara. Additionally, the project will focus on policy design and implementation, conflict mediation, application the MVRO methodology and improving the occupational and artistic skills of the targeted CH&A. It is projected that the project will benefit 60 CH&A and 150 families in vulnerable situations, 3 educational institutions, 20 teachers and 60 community members.



## B) Institutional Strengthening for CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat

During the reporting period, progress continued in the institutional strengthening of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and its partner institutions: 1) the Office of the Ombudsman, 2) the Office of the Inspector General, and 3) the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

### 1) Office of the Ombudsman (*Defensoría del Pueblo*)

**Project Title:** *Training, advocacy and social and institutional strengthening for the prevention, treatment and punishment of violence and sexual exploitation, recruitment and illegal use of CH&A – Phase II*

This project seeks to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman in their mission to issue warnings about situations with high risks of recruitment, through supporting the implementation of actions and recommendations in the educational sector for the prevention of all types of violence against children and adolescents. During the reporting period, a **joint work plan** was developed that established the activities to be carried out to support the eight educational institutions targeted in 2013, in the departments of Arauca, Meta and Guainía. It was decided that the support process would continue until each institution has incorporated the comments and recommendations in relation to the Institutional Educational Project strategy, regarding a culture of human rights, the implementation of Committees for Coexistence in Schools, and trainings in human, sexual and reproductive rights and the prevention and mitigation of school violence. Finally, to strengthen the capacities of the Office of the Ombudsman, it was also decided that the CHS Program will support the development of three documents:

- **One training guide** for the educational sector for the prevention of violence, sexual exploitation, recruitment and use of CH&A and women in the context of the armed conflict.
- **Two brochures** to explain issues related to bullying at school, national legislation and the Comprehensive Assistance Process for Coexistence in Schools. The brochure for CH&A will be written in a simple and educational manner and use the language of CH&A, and the second brochure will be targeted toward parents.

A **“teacher's network”** will be created through national-level technical meetings to train teachers and strengthen capacities on legal issues and procedures related to bullying at school.

### 2) Office of the Inspector General (*Procuraduría General de la Nación*)

**Project Title:** *Comprehensive prevention model for surveillance and monitoring of the protection of children and adolescents in regions affected by the armed conflict*

With the support of CHS, the Office of the Inspector General reviewed the **recruitment prevention plans** developed and implemented in 2013 by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat with CHS support. This process provided an important source of information for the surveillance and monitoring efforts aimed at ensuring accountability for fulfillment of the requirements as established in CONPES 3673 of 2010.

A report was developed based on the evaluation of **development plans** for 2012-2015, based on the new prioritization of 108 municipalities at high risk of recruitment for 2014, 139 in total when added to the 29 prioritized in 2013. The results were presented at the XIV Meeting of Governors for Childhood, Adolescents and Youth in the context of the Facts and Rights Strategy.

In addition, a report on forced recruitment was developed and an analysis of the condition of the rights of CH&A involved in or at risk of involvement in the armed conflict was carried out, based on secondary

sources and the 2014 prioritization of high-risk municipalities. A database was designed and managed to support the creation of the report and analysis.

In the context of the implementation of the comprehensive preventative surveillance model for monitoring the protection of CH&A in regions affected by the armed conflict, CHS provided technical support to the Delegate for Childhood and Adolescence from the Ombudsman's Office in carrying out the following activities:

- Revision of the indicators for the second public review to ensure accountability for the guarantees of rights of children, adolescents and youth.
- To support the public review, developed a proposal to adapt the "On Line" application and the guiding criteria document, revised and adjusted the matrix of indicators and compiled information for the protection module for CH&A.
- Development of the analysis of prevention plans in the department of Bolivar.
- Participation in the development process for the ESTRATEGOS proposal regarding the internal follow-up process for actions carried out by the Office of the Inspector General.
- Revision of two reports, on sexual violence and food security, which provided an input into the analysis of the condition of CH&A rights.
- Participated in inter-institutional discussions among organizations involved in comprehensive protection of the rights of CHA&Y.

### **3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*)**

**Project Title:** *Structuring, implementing and executing projects for more and better educational spaces and Productive Educational Projects to carry out the Border Plan for Prosperity*

This project is based on the development of Productive Educational Projects (*Proyectos Productivos Pedagógicos*, PPP) in the context of the government's Border Plan for Prosperity.<sup>33</sup> During the reporting period, CHS carried out technical visits to each of the educational institutions that have started to implement their projects: Cumbal and Ipiales (southern department of Nariño), San Diego (northern department of Cesar), Fortul (eastern department of Arauca), and Sarrapia (eastern department of Vichada). These visits served to (a) provide technical assistance, review the progress made for each of the the processes, verify the participation of CH&A and make recommendations, and (b) Carry out the planned activities for the application of the MVRO methodology.

Three workshops were also held to transfer the MVRO methodology, representing the first step in the transfer process: (1) In San Diego (Cesar) with the participation of 14 teachers and 162 CH&A; (2) in Sarrapia (Vichada) with participation of 207 CH&A, 10 teachers and 32 community members participants in MVRO implementation; and (3) in Fortúl (Arauca) with the participation of 101 CH&A.

Projects ideas were developed in the following municipalities:

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<sup>33</sup> The Colombian government decided to prioritize the social and economic development of border communities through the Border Plan for Prosperity (*Plan Fronteras para la Prosperidad*, PFP). The plan seeks to improve institutional capacities, responding in a strategic, comprehensive, adequate and timely manner to the challenges that are presented daily in the border regions.

### Selected Productive Educational Projects (PPP)

Departament	Municipality	Educational Institution	Initiative
Arauca	Fortul	Alejandro Von Humboldt Educational Institution	Production and marketing of yogurt.
Cesar	San Diego	Rafael Uribe Agricultural College	Lessons learned with productive thinking
Nariño	Cumbal (Central)	Divine Child Educational Institution	Indigenous agriculture: spaces for health, nutrition and knowledge
	Cumbal (Mayker)	Mayker	Transformation of fruits
	Ipiales	Los Pastos Educational Institution	Growing hydroponic plant fodder
	Ipiales	Laguna de Bacca	Flavors of my homeland
	Cuaspad (Carlosama)	San Sebastián Agroindustry Educational Institution	Improving sheds for raising laying hens and guinea pigs, and a milk quality station.
	Tumaco	Iberia Higher Education Institute and Job Training Institute for Human Development	Clothes design, embroidery and patterning
	Barbacoas	María Inmaculada Educational Institution	Cultivation of traditional medicinal plants
Vichada	Ricaurte	Ospina Pérez Educational Institution	Planting, growing and marketing flowers (Anthurium and Heliconia), and creation of an ecological trail.
	Cumaribo-Sarrapia	Kuawia Ecological Intercultural Boarding School	Skills coordination

### IR 2.2 Knowledge of recruitment risks increased in target communities

#### *“Dreaming is a Right” Strategy*

With the aim of increasing knowledge of recruitment risks among families, communities, and government institutions responsible for the comprehensive protection of CH&A, the implementation of the national **“Dreaming is a Right” strategy** (*Soñar es un Derecho*) continued during the reporting period. Actions were also taken to define a methodology for compiling, organizing and sharing the **results of the campaign** over its two years of implementation. A multimedia system was designed to collect and share the audiovisual material produced as a result of the campaign, to facilitate its application in other recruitment prevention initiatives. The “Manifesto of Children, Adolescents and Youth” was activated and a mobilization strategy for the manifesto was designed, to include alternative media and spaces for dialogue in coordination with local Committees for Recruitment Prevention, planned for the third quarter of FY 2014.

#### *Mass mobilizations*

To complement and support the “Dreaming is a Right” strategy, **mass mobilizations** were organized between February 12 and February 16 to coincide with the “International Day Against the Use of Child Soldiers.” A series of street demonstrations and social media posts brought together more than 276,500 Colombians united in their indignation against the crime of recruiting children into illegal armed groups, including CH&A, civil society organizations, national institutions, and community members. The aim was to increase visibility of the rights of CH&A and promote their protection, including from being recruited and used by illegal armed groups.

The strategy called on local, regional and national authorities to coordinate actions and work together to construct and strengthen protective environments for CH&A as an issue of co-responsibility of the family, society and the State. Efforts at the national level were led by the strategic partners and allies of the Dreaming is a Right campaign, and at the local level by mayors, education secretaries, ICBF regional offices, Risk Management Units, NGOs, CHA&Y and the community in general.

The events served to draw attention to the ongoing work of government institutions and international agencies, including the CHS Program, while at the same time improving sustainability. The strategy for 2014 represents a significant step in establishing February 12<sup>th</sup> as a yearly event that is recognized throughout Colombia as an important day to mobilize around the rights of CH&A and promote creation of protective and peaceful environments.

The mobilization strategy included two components: digital mobilizations (*Índice de Paz*) and street demonstrations (*CicloPAZeos*) (*See Annex 6*).

### 1. Social media mobilizations: “Índice de Paz”

For the second year, some 10,000 persons raised their *Índice de Paz* (“index finger of peace”), as a sign of their rejection of the crime of child recruitment, and shared the photo on social networks. During the course of the campaign, some 250,000 people participated in social networks – a considerable increase from the 34,000 participants in 2013.



The strategy called on citizens and others in the international community to become part of a “Protection Network” by declaring “I protect” (*Yo Protejo*) and committing to construct protective environments and activate protection processes to prevent the recruitment of children and adolescents. Those who join the network receive information on recruitment in Colombia and ways they can help protect CH&A, as a way to promote the sustainability of this initiative. Following the conclusion of the campaign, relevant information and articles continued to be shared through social networks, including publications available through the website of the Dreaming is a Right campaign as well as publications produced by IOM, ICBF, the PANDI Agency and others.

Notable public figures also raised their *Índice de Paz* in photos or videos to encourage mobilization and add their own commitment to protect the rights of CH&A and prevent their recruitment, including the Director of ICBF, the Director of the Vice President’s Human Rights Program, the Mayor of Medellín, the director of the magazine *Semana*, the Director of USAID Colombia, the Chief of Mission of IOM Colombia, and singers such as Juanes, Fonseca, J Balbín, and others.

The following results were obtained:

#### Yo Protejo Website

**1,294** visitors  
Between 11 and 14 February

**181** visitors on 16 February

#### Twitter

**#ÍndiceDePaz** was used **1,900** times between 11 and 14 February

12 February: **#CicloPAZeo** used **1,583** times

16 February: **#CicloPAZeo** used **299** times and **@yoprotego** was trending in Bogota

#### Facebook

**222** new followers

Protection messages received **2,035** likes, **92** comments and were shared **314** times

#### National and Local Media

The mobilization was mentioned **45** times.

The information dissemination strategy was supported by Google Colombia through free monitoring and sharing graphics on Google+ and YouTube sites.

## 2. Street mobilizations: “CICLOPAZEO”

The street demonstrations were organized along bicycle routes as “cicloPAZeos,” a play on the Spanish words for cycle, peace and outing. In Bogotá, Medellín and 58 other municipalities across 14 departments, more than 26,500 people took to the streets on bicycles, roller skates and on foot to symbolically declare: “I protect the rights of children.” Artistic, cultural and sports activities were organized along the bicycle routes to attract the participation of the community and promote recruitment prevention efforts. These activities were also intended to be transformative and inspire youth by showcasing the opportunities available to them to develop their potential, creatively use their free time and develop positive goals and plans for their future.



The event in Bogota attracted large numbers of participants, notably including representatives from the Secretary of Culture, Recreation and Sports of the Mayor’s Office, governmental institutions such as the Colombian Reintegration Agency (ACR), as well as various youth artists and musical groups. In Medellín, participants included the Sports and Recreation Institute (INDER) of the Mayor’s Office and various local collectives that promote cycling in the city including *Pedaliando Alma*, *Encicla*, and *Bellocicleta*.

In the smaller municipalities, the local mayor supported the development and implementation of the mobilization strategy. As a participative strategy to better connect with and empower the local population, those chosen to facilitate the event were individuals from the municipality who work with local children and adolescents. Local institutions also participated, including hospitals, police, education officials and sports and recreation offices.

The 58 smaller municipalities are the areas previously targeted by the CHS Program for the development of local prevention plans, as municipalities with high risks of recruitment identified by CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat. The mobilization events were developed together with CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat, who participated as a strategic ally and helped to develop and carry out the events. This approach supported CIPRUNA in its role as the agency charged with following up on recruitment prevention plans, by providing an opportunity to take stock of whether plans and strategies are being successfully implemented.

### *Development of tools for measuring increased knowledge*

Finally, during the reporting period, the CHS Program designed and shared a **survey form** for measuring the increase of knowledge on recruitment risks in the areas where CHS and strategic allies are carrying out recruitment prevention strategies. The survey includes four sections: (1) General information, (2) Specific questions (3) Information on recruitment prevention, and (4) Best recalled recruitment prevention messages. All CHS beneficiaries who participate in prevention strategies will complete the survey, and results will be compiled and reviewed by the CHS Monitoring and Evaluation Unit to ensure unified criteria are used by CHS and in the activities carried out. (*See Annex 7*)

*In addition, it is important to highlight that **276,500 people received prevention messages** during the reporting period as a result of the mass mobilization campaign; although the survey has not yet been applied and this cannot be counted as progress against the indicator, it still represents a significant achievement for the CHS Program and its strategic partners.*

***Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made***



*against the indicator, since prevention activities only began in this quarter in the 15 municipalities' targeted under the new joint work plan developed with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat along with new prevention strategies developed in the context of efforts to strengthen CIPRUNA's partner institutions. Still, progress was made in the design of a survey form for measuring the increase of knowledge on recruitment risks to ensure unified criteria are used by CHS and in the activities carried out.*

### **IR 3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management**

During the second quarter of FY 2014, CHS made progress in carrying out the activities developed under the joint work plans established with the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat and the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory. The plans, approved during the previous quarter, aim to contribute to improving the generation of knowledge to support decision making by national institutions that carry out protection and prevention activities. During the reporting period, an analysis of risk factors was carried out, diverse issues related to childhood were monitored and analytical bulletins were developed.

***Progress made against the indicator:*** *During the reporting period, no quantitative progress was made against the indicator, since the printing process for the documents produced by the two Observatories was not completed at the end of the reporting period. Once printed, the bulletins and books produced during the reporting period will be disseminated and sharing during the next quarter at forums and discussions, during which the established survey will be used to measure the use of knowledge products by public officials.*

#### **IR 3.1 – Key institutions receive lessons learned on assistance and prevention**

Activities during the reporting period focused on completing the transfer of the Narrative Exposure Technique model and initiating the transfer of the MVRO methodology in the 15 new target municipalities.

##### ***Transfer of the MVRO methodology***

During the reporting period, the transfer of the MVRO methodology was initiated in the 15 municipalities targeted for 2014. Formal presentations were made and training processes were initiated, representing completion of the first two of the four steps established in the PMP, in three municipalities:

- Media Luna (in the northern department of Cesar) with the participation of 16 CH&A and 14 community members.
- Sarrapia-Cumaribo (in the eastern department of Vichada) with the participation of 207 PIAROAS indigenous CH&A , 9 teachers, and 33 community members, in the context of work being carried out jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Silvia (in the southern department of Cauca), in the context of the agreement established with INCODER by IOM's Rural Migration Program, with the participation of 25 indigenous leaders from the Caldono, Paez, Inza and Silvia indigenous reservations, 8 INCODER team members, and 1 IOM representative.

##### ***Transfer of the Narrative Exposure Technique***

IOM completed the transfer process for the Narrative Exposure Technique model, aimed at supporting psychosocial interventions for victims of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law (IHL) in the context of the armed conflict.

- The **training phase** (step 2) was completed during the reporting period through carrying out

trainings, together with academia and specifically the National University of Colombia (UNAL), in the two remaining target regions: Medellín and Popayán. The 62 public servants from the ICBF, the Victims Unit, the Ministry of Health and IOM who participated in the trainings gained conceptual and methodological tools for providing comprehensive assistance to victims of the armed conflict using a differential approach (life cycle). Over the entire process, a total of 199 public servants received training in Bogota (15), Pasto (30), Armenia (20), Santa Marta (22), Cali (25), Bucaramanga (25), Popayán (33) and Medellín (29).

- The **monitoring and follow-up phase** (step 3) established as part of the transfer was also fully completed. In addition, however, further monitoring activities are also planned to be carried out in April together with UNAL as part of a new agreement between IOM and the institution.
- For the **formal delivery phase** (step 4) was completed through the development by UNAL of a final report on the workshops carried out in each region along with the resulting conclusions and recommendations. The report will be distributed in April to participating organizations, including ICBF, the Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health.

#### ***Planning for the construction of regional childhood observatories***

The CHS Program is also helping to transfer the ICBF Observatory model, together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, to support the creation of **five ethnic childhood observatories** in various regions of Colombia (*See Section 5 for additional details*). As part of this project, IOM will also support the creation of a **national network of childhood observatories**, to be led by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory.

***Progress made against the indicator: During the reporting period, the process of transferring the Narrative Exposure Technique model to GOC institutions (ICBF, Victims Unit, and the Ministry of Health) was completed. Therefore, 25% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved during the quarter. In total, 50% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved (two of four models transferred: the MVRO model in the 43 municipalities, reported in the previous quarterly report, and the Narrative Exposure Technique).***

#### ***IR 3.2 – ICBF and CIPRUNA generate and apply knowledge***

The following progress and results were achieved during the second quarter of FY 2014 in the work being carried out with ***ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory***:

- As part of efforts to improve information processing, **monitoring dashboards** were created to monitor progress made across indicators for the following themes: (1) Administrative Processes for the Reestablishment of Rights, (2) Disengaged children and adolescents, (3) Victims of landmines and unexploded ordnance, and (4) Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System. A **matrix** was also created to consolidate and prioritize of risk variables for all of the situations monitored by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory (*See Annex 8*).
- In addition, a **map of the most prevalent issues** was created (disaggregated by age, gender, department level, and local level) and shared with national and regional ICBF directors, to support the process of gathering information on the areas prioritized by the ICBF comprehensive intervention project, which focuses on target municipalities where the institution implements its full range of services, a new approach being used by ICBF.
- **Three bulletins** were produced on the following topics: (1) Trends of the disengaged children and adolescents program during 2013, (2) Methodology of the Child Welfare Observatory and some risk models, (3) Risk of recurrence of punishable offenses by adolescents in trouble with the law. **Two**

**books** were also published: *Analysis of the Situation of Sexual Commercial Exploitation in Colombia: An opportunity to ensure the protection of children and adolescents* and *From Disengagement to Reconciliation: Reestablishing the rights of children and adolescents disengaged from illegal armed groups.* (See Annex 9)

- An **Index of Child Rights** was developed, in coordination with Eurosocial and the National System for Family Welfare (SNBF). Activities included project design, the creation of terminology for the index, together with an expert from Eurosocial, and review of five successful experiences in Latin America (Chile, Mexico, Bolivia, Honduras and the Dominican Republic). Efforts were also made to coordinate actions with the SNBF. Finally, support was provided for the field visit of the expert from Eurosocial, planned for 31 March to 2 April.
- The ICBF Observatory supported the “**Exploratory study on trafficking of children and adolescents for sexual and labor exploitation**” by leading technical coordination of the project, including reviewing the project document with the ICBF Protection Directorate and the Subdirector for Evaluation, providing technical assistance for developing the methodology for collecting and organizing information, and initiating a preliminary analysis of the information gathering previously from field visits.
- The ICBF Child Welfare Observatory supported the development of a number of **ICBF projects**. The “MATIAS” Technical Assistance Model was supported by organizing, structuring and coding the requested themes to generate statistical information for the project. Support was provided for the Comprehensive Intervention Project by developing statistical characterizations of the targeted regions and creating a matrix for intra- and inter-regional analysis. Finally, ICBF supported the development of a technical proposal for the Public Journalism Project.
- **Technical meetings** were held to address the following themes: **1)** Sexual commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, with the Presidential Program for Human Rights and International Law, **2)** Colombian Youth: Reviewing information on youth to promote public policies, **3)** Special Projects Group of the National Planning Department, to identify shared policies between the Department and the ICBF Observatory for publications and studies, **4)** Proposal for work to be carried out by the Observatory in the context of the Working Group to Follow-up on Policies for Afro-Colombian Children and Adolescents, and **5)** Subdirector of the Adolescent Criminal Responsibility System.
- A final significant achievement was the hiring of a **former beneficiary of the ICBF Assistance Program** for disengaged children and adolescents to provide technical and administrative support for the ICBF Observatory. During the reporting period, it was decided that this support will include organizing qualitative and quantitative data and strengthening the network of childhood observatories at the international and national levels. It is anticipated that the professional will carry out field visits and produce at least two information bulletins on themes related to the guarantee and violations of rights of CH&A and the recruitment of CH&A, with support from the technical team of the ICBF Observatory.
- The previously suggested proposal to connect an official from the Child Welfare Observatory with each one of the ICBF Mission Directorates has now been successfully implemented. The aim is to guarantee the institutional sustainability of the Observatory and their publications and support inter- and intra-institutional coordination.

Significant progress was also made by the **Observatory of CIPRUNA’s Technical Secretariat** in terms of generating quantitative, qualitative and geographical information on the dynamics of the armed conflict

focused on recruitment use and sexual violence against CH&A, to support decision making regarding the development of prevention policies. The monitoring and follow-up activities carried out by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat during the reporting period achieved the following results:

- A **draft bulletin** was produced to evaluate the work carried out by CIPRUNA's partner institutions in the implementation of CONPES 3673 of 2010, including the lessons learned and challenges faced in carrying out the 133 planned activities.
- The data gathered by CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat for the municipal prioritization exercise for 2014, including a broad spectrum of variables for identifying risks associated with recruitment, was used as an input for the production of **two analytical documents**, based on information on disengagement and demobilization from ICBF and the Group for Humanitarian Assistance for the Demobilized. CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat also produced **one document** comparing the information possessed by ICBF and GADH, highlighting similarities and differences.
- As part of the municipal prioritization exercise, **maps** were created for each of the 34 territorial units, proposed by the Presidential Program for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law. In addition, maps for the local-level implementation component of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat were digitalized, covering the department of Quindío (Armenia, Calarcá, Circasia, Córdoba, Filandia, Génova, La Tebaida, Montenegro, Pijao, Quimbaya).
- **Two bulletins** were published to follow-up on prevention policies on the "Opportunities, challenges and difficulties for public policies for the prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents by illegal and criminal groups," the first one on lessons learned and the second one on challenges and difficulties. A total of 300 copies were printed of each bulletin, to be shared and disseminated during the forums that will be carried out in the next quarter. (*See Annex 10*)
- The map created during the previous quarter, showing institutional services for the three prevention methods established by CONPES 3673 of 2010, was published and shared during the Meeting of Mayors in Palmira in March.



**Project Title:** *Case studies on the reintegration of children and adolescents and regional analysis of the situation of children and adolescents in the context of the peace process*

This project aims to improve the visibility and inclusion of the differential perspective of children and adolescents within the Colombian peace agenda, according to their status as subjects of special protection under the Constitution and in observance of the fact that guaranteeing their rights helps to ensure a stable, durable and sustainable peace. In the end, peace is achieved at the local level. This is especially true in a country such as Colombia, with distinct regional divides in ethnic and cultural terms as well as in terms of local capacities. It is therefore necessary to widen the current political debate in relation to peace negotiations, to take into account regional perspectives and the differential perspective of CH&Y, by examining the promising experiences of CH&Y who have reintegrated and the lessons learned that can be drawn from their life stories.

In March, the CHS Program met with the consultant who carried out the regional assessments in 2013, who will continue to support the program to provide continuity to the process in 2014. The following

activities were planned for 2014: (1) Examine the reintegration case studies and the lessons learned that can be applied to an eventual massive disengagement of CHA&Y to support reintegration, reparation and reconciliation, resulting in a policy paper proposing recommendations, (2) Share the results of the policy paper with the nine regions consulted for the production of the studies, to promote a social peacebuilding process at the local level, and (3) Replicate the methodology of the regional assessments in four new regions: Antioquia (in the northwest), Choco (west), Meta (east) and Putumayo (south).

**Progress made against the indicator:** *During the reporting period, 7 analysis documents were produced: ICBF's Child Welfare Observatory produced 3 bulletins and two books, and the Observatory of CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat produced 2 bulletins. In this quarter, 23% of the target for FY 2014 was achieved, and in total 70% of the target for FY 2014 has been achieved.*

## 5. Progress made in assistance to afro-Colombian and indigenous populations

Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities are among the groups benefitting from the work of the CHS program. This section explains in further detail some of the activities that CHS has carried out for the benefit of these particular population groups, in the context of working to prevent the recruitment, use and sexual abuse of children and adolescents.

### **Pilot Model for Differential Assistance and Comprehensive Reparations for Disengaged Indigenous and Afro-Colombian Youth and other Victims of the Armed Conflict in the Coffee Region**

The objective is to support comprehensive reparations and the consolidation of life plans of disengaged CH&A and other youth victims of the armed conflict through the development of an inter-institutional support model using a differential approach for indigenous and afro-Colombian populations. During the reporting period, progress was made in the design of an implementation strategy and initiation of the project. Under the project proposal prepared during the reporting period, efforts will focus on four areas:

1. **Evaluation Phase:** Identify and contact disengaged CH&A and other youth victims registered in the Victims Unit within the Single Registry of Victims. Determine the current situation of each victim in relation to their reparations process, by observing the level of compliance and/or construction of the Comprehensive Assistance, Attention and Reparations Plan (PAARI). After gathering this initial information, further assess each situation through meetings with victims, families and communities.
2. **Creation of Community-based Individual Reparation Plans:** Joint formulation of community-based individual reparations plans together with individuals, families and communities.
3. **Intervention Phase:** Implement the actions established in each individual reparation plan, so that meaningful reparations can be provided that respond to the expectations of each individual, community and family as established in the previous phases.
4. **Identification of Lessons Learned:** Gather all results, lessons learned and good practices identified throughout the three previous phases. This will help to further replicate a reparations model for disengaged youth and other youth victims belonging to indigenous and afro-Colombian communities, using a differential and multiethnic approach.

### **Quality of Life in Early Childhood in Chocó**

This project, carried out jointly with the ICBF, assisted 22,014 children under 5 years in 22 municipalities of



Chocó using comprehensive assistance methods including protection, healthcare, nutrition and caretaking. In December 2013, the agreement between IOM and ICBF was amended to include activities aimed at improving the quality of the ICBF's Community Centers (*Hogares Comunitarios*), which provide care and protection for vulnerable children between 2 and 6 years of age, led by "community mothers" as educational agents of the ICBF. The aim is that the centers will eventually be able to provide high-quality, comprehensive assistance and early education services throughout the country.

During the reporting period, a strategy was designed to improve the ICBF Community Centers, including training processes for program implementers and community mothers on basic concepts and methodologies. A consultation process was initiated with afro-Colombian and indigenous communities regarding the design and development of the contents of the toolbox, which aims to enhance the assistance provided by program implementers to children and their families and progress in the accomplishing the goals of the Comprehensive Assistance Process of the "From Zero to Forever" (*De Cero a Siempre*) strategy. The toolbox will contain conceptual and methodological tools to support high-quality, comprehensive assistance and enhance the development of children, families and communities based on the local and ethnic culture.

#### **Planning for the construction of regional childhood observatories**

The CHS Program is also helping to transfer the ICBF Observatory model, together with the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory, to support the creation of **five ethnic childhood observatories** in various regions of Colombia: Casanare (in the east), Putumayo and Cauca (in the south), and Cesar and Bolivar (in the north). Each observatory will monitor issues related to children and adolescents within the region and identify good practices for comprehensive protection. Preparations began during the reporting period for a workshop, to be held in April, to provide technical and administrative support to governmental and civil society institutions, to prepare to launch the observatories. The workshop will include: (1) Participative sessions to address expectations and thematic interests, and (2) Sessions during which participants will begin to draft the proposal and work plan, to include planning short-term and medium-term activities. As part of this project, IOM will also support the creation of a **national network of childhood observatories**, to be led by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory.



## **6. Challenges encountered and actions taken**

Although the project has now concluded its second quarter of implementation, it has been difficult to begin carrying out activities due to the time required for the consultation process and finalization of joint work plans, as well as due to the internal changes that have been taking place within ICBF. However, during this time, CHS has been extending support to ICBF by holding regular meetings with ICBF technical teams to explain the history of the program, share the results achieved in 2013, and explore existing needs within the context of ICBF institutional strengthening.

## **7. Priorities for the next quarter**

During the next quarter, the CHS Program will focus its efforts on:

- Making progress in the implementation of activities under the joint work plans developed with ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, in accordance with the USAID Work Plan and Performance Management Plan (PMP) for FY 2014.
- Continuing to strengthen CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat to support local-level prevention activities and the implementation of local prevention plans in the 15 new target municipalities.
- Launching at least one Ethnic Childhood Observatory, together with the ICBF Childhood Welfare Observatory.
- Consolidating processes for measuring PMP indicators.

## 8. Conclusions

Among the main achievements during the reporting period was the finalization of joint work plans with ICBF and CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat. With ICBF, actions were identified to strengthen technical capacities and planning processes for providing assistance to CH&A. Concrete actions were identified, together with CIPRUNA's Technical Secretariat, in order to consolidate a strategy that will ensure the sustainable continuity of local policies for the prevention of forced recruitment of CH&A and associated violence.

Substantial institutional coordination was achieved during the mass mobilizations organized to support of the "Dreaming is a Right" campaign, and commitments were made by local institutions and prominent public figures to protect CH&A from the crime of illegal recruitment. The CHS Monitoring and Evaluation Unit also made important progress in the design of a methodology for measuring the indicators for each of the intermediate and sub-intermediate results contained in the USAID Work Plan and PMP.

The implementation of the CHS Program has been impacted by a number of circumstances including the ongoing peace process, internal institutional changes within the ICBF and national elections. Despite the challenges posed by these situations, CHS has adapted and has managed to coordinate activities with strategic GOC partners.

## 9. Annexes

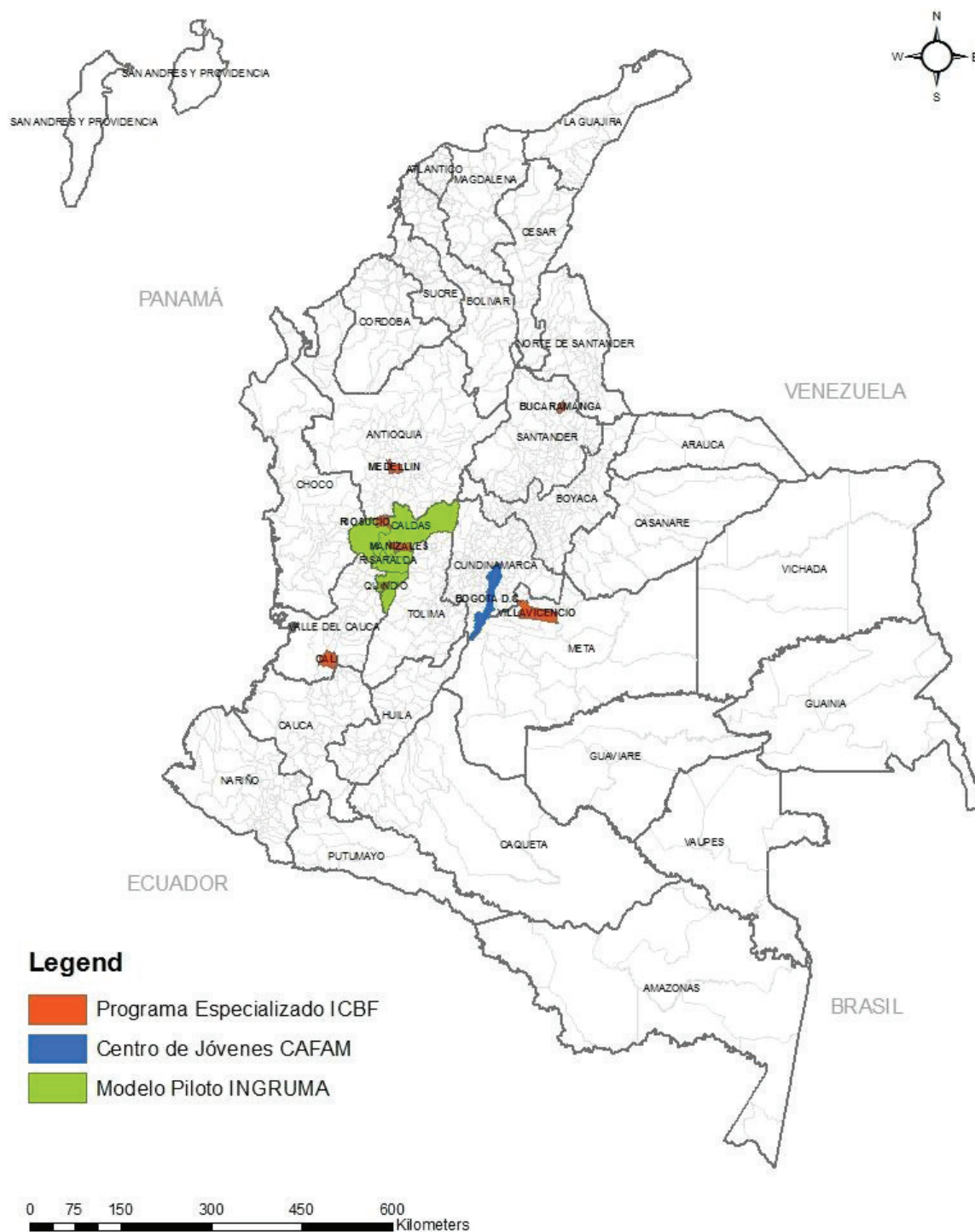
<b>Annex 1</b>	List of Beneficiaries
<b>Annex 2</b>	Trend Analysis
<b>Annex 3</b>	Joint Work Plan with ICBF
<b>Annex 4</b>	Contingency Assistance Model for Massive Disengagements of CH&A victims of recruitment by illegal armed groups with a differential approach
<b>Annex 5</b>	Monitoring tools for measuring the indicators for IR 2
<b>Annex 6</b>	Strategy for the mass mobilizations organized in February 2014
<b>Annex 7</b>	Survey form for measuring the increase of knowledge on recruitment risks
<b>Annex 8</b>	Matrix to consolidate and prioritize risk variables for situations monitored by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory
<b>Annex 9</b>	Documents published by the ICBF Child Welfare Observatory
<b>Annex 10</b>	Two bulletins on the “Opportunities, challenges and difficulties for public policies for the prevention of recruitment, use and sexual violence against children and adolescents by illegal and criminal groups,” one on lessons learned and the other on challenges and difficulties.
<b>Annex 11</b>	Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3
<b>Annex 12</b>	Life Stories
<b>Annex 13</b>	MONITOR updated report

# Annex 1 List of Beneficiaries

Línea	Código	Nombre	Etnia			Tipo					Miembros ONG	Sexo		Total	Acumulado Total	Acumulado NNA	Lugar
			Afro	Indígenas	Otros	Discapacitados	Docentes	Niños-Niñas	Personas Comunidad/Familias	Fundacionarios Públicos		Hombres	Mujeres				
Atención	PSPJ-1811	Centro de Jóvenes CAFAM	15	11	307	0	0	0	333	0	0	163	170	333	938	0	Bogotá
	FED-0049/CIM-285	EPM	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13		4	9	13	1791	1778	Antioquia
Prevención	CIM-17	MRE-PPP Sarrapia	0	248	1	0	10	207	32	0	0	121	128	249	249	207	Sarrapia, Vichada
		MRE-PPP Fortul	0	0	101	0	0	101	0	0	0	35	66	101	101	101	Fortul, Arauca
		MRE-PPP San Diego	0	0	162	0	0	162	0	0	0	72	90	162	162	162	San Diego Cesar
	NAJ-725	Primera Infancia Chocó	9501	9309	3204	0	0	22014	0	0	0	11143	10871	22014	45378	45378	Chocó: Acandí, Bagadó, Bojayá, Cantón de San Pablo, Juradó, Utrera de San Juan, Lloró, Medio Atrato, Medio Baudó, Río Quirto, Río Sucio, San José del Palmar, Sipí, Unguá, Medio San Juan, Quibdó, Alto Baudó, Bajo Baudó, Carmen del Darién, Atrato y Condoto
		Pasos de Héroes	0	0	38	0	0	38	0	0	0	25	12	38	77	77	Pueblo Rico, Bello, Medellín, Aniquia
	NAJ-755	Vehículos	2	1	222	0	0	225	0	0	0	121	104	225	313	362	Planadas, Tolima
			9518	9569	4.048	-	10	22.747	365	13	-	11.685	11.450	23.135	49.009	48.065	

## Annex 11 Maps of Geographic Coverage for IR 1, IR 2, IR 3

### MAP IR1 – ICBF implements policies for disengaged child soldiers

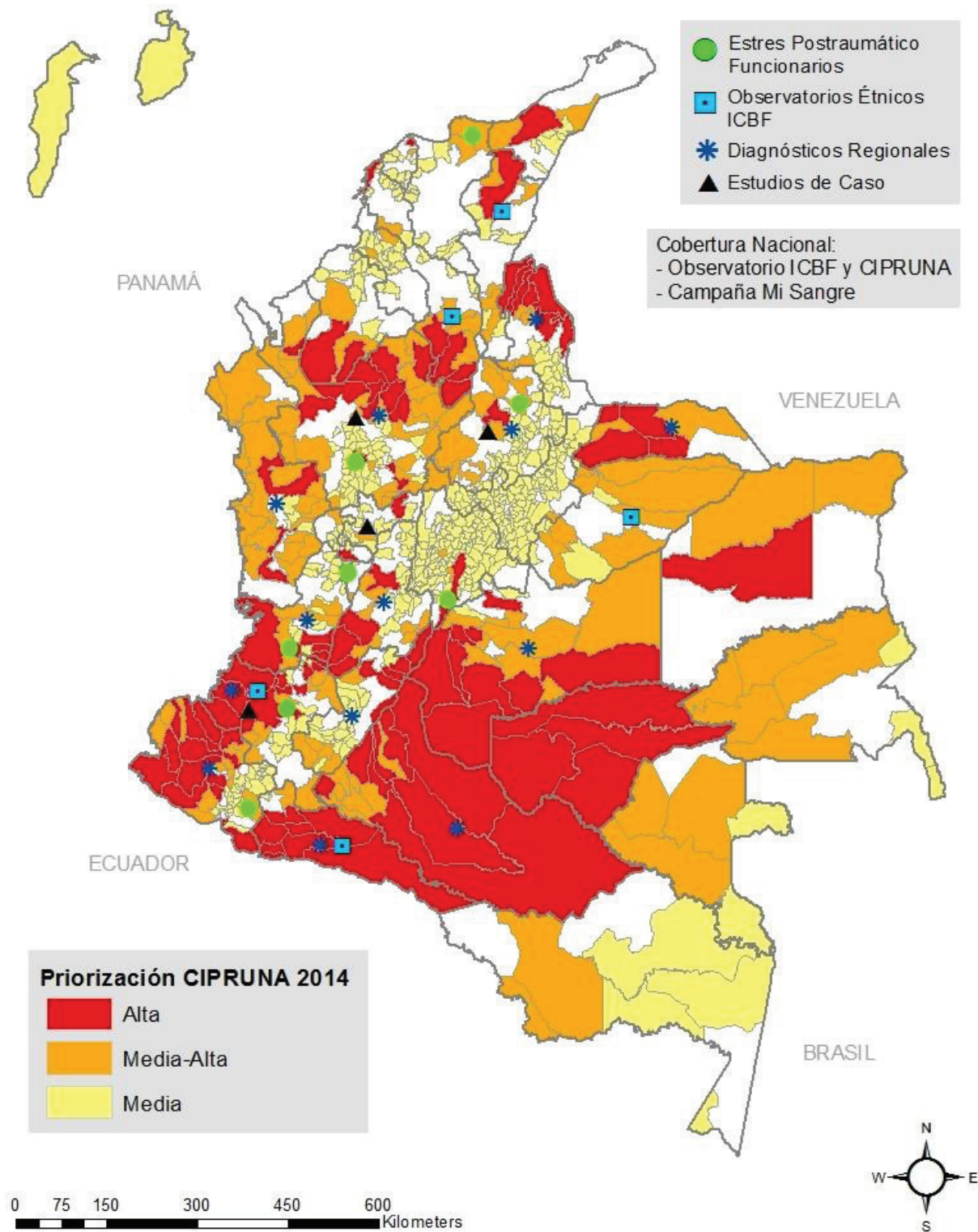




**MAP IR2 – The GOC implements policies to reduce vulnerabilities to recruitment in high risk areas**



**MAP IR3 – ICBF and CIPRUNA improve knowledge management**



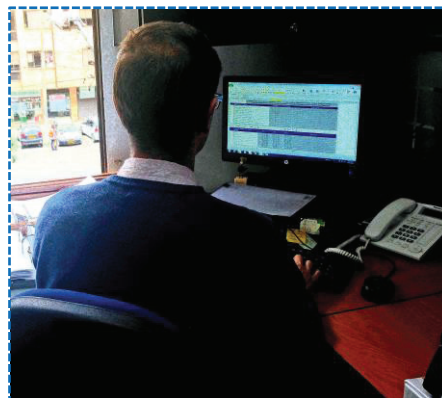
## Annex 12 Life Stories

### Life Story 1: Assistance

**“Today, more than ever, I want to be the best”**

It is hard to imagine that there is a chapter in Gabriel’s life story during which he was a child who fought for an illegal armed group. Now he is a father, a university student, and an official in an international organization who strives to improve himself every day. In everything that he does, his goal is to be the best.

He is an adult now, but as a child he lived with his parents in seeming tranquility, working on a farm where his family cultivated blackberries, coffee and cane sugar. When he was only five years old, for reasons that he still doesn’t understand, an illegal armed group assassinated his father. He was left with only a few memories of his father, including the scent of the sugar mill that soaked into his clothes and how his father would pick him when he came home from work.



Little by little, his pain and desire for revenge intensified as he became the victim of displacement, threats, and poverty. Struggling to survive, he moved with his mother from town to town. Gabriel only managed to complete his schooling through the third grade, and his most ambitious goal was to become a motorcycle taxi driver. One day, a friend who had his own motorcycle taxi suggested that Gabriel join an armed group. This group was fighting against the group that had killed his father, and his friend convinced him that he could avenge the death of his father.

Gabriel was ten years old at the time, and his friend was only four years older than he was. When he saw all the money his friend had, he dreamed of being able to support his mother. Without thinking much about it, Gabriel told his mother that he was going to work on a farm and he would come to visit her every 15 days. From that point he spent a few months in the mountains and then he returned to the city where he had to carry out orders related to horrendously violent acts. For four years, he lived a life filled with weapons, death, theft and extortion.

Eventually, he was rescued by the Armed Forces and began to receive specialized attention from the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), through its Assistance Program for disengaged children and adolescents, supported by USAID and IOM.

Although the process was a bit complicated given his rebelliousness, and the fact that up until that time his leadership potential had been wasted or misused, he pushed through with discipline and tenacity and completed primary school and high school. Along the way, he often thought about giving up and spent many sleepless nights thinking that something could happen to him because his classmates were his old “enemies.” However, the support he found in his classmates and the professional support staff led him to reconsider. Little by little, he planned a new future for himself, learned to forgive and came to understand that was a victim of the conflict.

Later, based on his positive personal qualities, Gabriel was invited by an international organization to apply for an administrative position, for which he was qualified thanks to the training he received

during the reestablishment of rights process. He was hired by the organization and has been working there for a few years now. At that same time, he also began to pursue a university degree and he is very proud of his progress and achievements.

“Before, I didn’t see any other options; I remained trapped within that world. This process has opened up new possibilities for me, new hopes and prospects for my future. Today, more than ever, I want to be the best... if you are going to be a professor, or a psychologist or whatever, you should be the best. You should be the best worker, student and parent that you can be,” said Gabriel.

During his reestablishment of rights process, his mother passed away due to a serious illness. Given the difficult relationship that she had with her family, Gabriel never met any aunts or uncles, cousins, grandparents or other close relatives. He remembers his mother as a fighter and he misses her every day of his life. Today his family is his young son, who lives with his mother since she has custody, but he still wants only the best for his son. He strives to provide a good example for his son and for other children, adolescents and youth who, like Gabriel, have also experienced difficult situations.

Having completed the ICBF Assistance Program, Gabriel now dreams of graduating and then pursuing further specialization, while also striving to advance in his current job. He plans to continue helping those who seek to rebuild their lives and create a life free of violence, as he did.

#### Life Story 2: Prevention

##### **“Education prepares us for life”**

The story of how Santiago transformed his life is well-known in his community, and his example has motivated other children to change the direction of their own lives. Not only has he rejected all forms of violence, but he has also learned to forgive and to share, and he takes advantage of every opportunity to help build peace in his community.

Santiago, now 17 years old, is described by his teachers and friends as having a beautiful heart, but he wasn’t always like this. When he was a child, as a result of his circumstances, he was rebellious, aggressive, spiteful and hateful.



His family includes his father, his step-mother, his paternal grandmother and five siblings. When he was only three years old, his mother abandoned the family to join an illegal armed group near San Diego, a municipality in the northern department of Cesar. As Santiago affirms, “That moment set the stage for my life.” During that time, his father began seeing another woman and this has an effect on the relationship between father and son. He also remembers being mistreated often by his father. These conditions began to affect his performance and behavior at school.

When he was eight years old, he took his father’s gun and accidentally shot himself in the leg. After this incident, their relationship worsened and his father’s aggressiveness intensified. As Santiago recounts, “I smoked and I was very aggressive. It’s not that I was trying to be a ‘bad boy,’ it was just



the only way I could get my family to pay attention to me.” His desperation was so great that one day he even tried to kill himself.

While all of this was happening, Santiago dreamed that his mother would return. In order to attend school at the Rafael Uribe-Urbe educational institution, he had to go and live with his paternal grandmother and leave his family, but it was worth the sacrifice. From that moment, his life changed thanks to his participation in the Productive Educational Products (PPP) being carried out at the school in the framework of the project “More and Better School Spaces,” implemented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and IOM with USAID support.

The objective of these projects was to create alternative life options for children, adolescents and youth at high risk of recruitment. Through his participation, Santiago was able to achieve forgiveness and overcame his resentment. He also greatly improved his behavior in school and his relationships with family members. Santiago continues to participate in and develop the PPP projects.

“At school, these projects provide me with excellent opportunities, not only to gain knowledge but to also develop by skills and abilities. For example, I have learned a lot about raising small animals and chickens. I also gained and strengthened personal values such as respect, responsibility, and peaceful coexistence by working in a team. I now recognize that each person is unique, irreplaceable and has an essential role to play in this world. In short, this education prepares us for life,” explains Santiago. By working on a PPP project, this young man also occupies his free time. As he says, “the PPP keeps me away from the daily risks that we encounter and that divert us from our dreams.”

“Telling this story is the best way that I can show other youth and the rest of society that alternative opportunities exist, opportunities that can change lives. More than victims, we are the authors of our own stories, you just have to be willing to continue moving forward,” adds Santiago.

In the future, Santiago wants to be an architect. He plays the guitar very well at church, he likes to participate in various cultural activities offered by his school, and he is highly cooperative. With each action, he strives to be an example for his community and to help build peace.